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I am sure that labor in this country is fully cognizant of the fact that the national welfare takes precedent over the welfare of individual groups and that the right to strike must only be used as a last resort in opposing conditions of servitude or unbearable economic pressure. If the strike is ever again employed in this country to the extent we now see it operating in Britain, I am sure that public—and that means congressional—reaction will be prompt and decisive.

The entire editorial herein referred to is included as follows:

WAR AGAINST THE NATION

A major automobile strike in this country, if one develops, will divert attention from the crisis being forced upon Britain by irresponsible union leaders. Strike troubles of our own, however, should not serve to obscure the lessons implicit in the British situation.

Britain's pro-Labor Daily Mirror calls the strike of railroad engineers and firemen a "war against the nation." This is hardly an exaggeration. The striking union is the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, whose 70,000 members constitute about 80 percent of the engineers and firemen on Britain's nationalized railways. The remaining 400,000 rail workers in all categories belong to the National Union of Railwaymen.

The members of both unions participated last fall in a general wage increase. But the ASLEF, claiming special skills for its members, is demanding an additional increase. The NUR, however, says that if the differential is widened in favor of the engineers and firemen, comparable increases will be demanded for its own members. The government, caught in the middle of what is essentially an interunion squabble, has refused to grant any increase, and is moving to arm itself with special powers under a state-of-emergency proclamation by the Queen.

It remains to be seen, however, what steps, if any, will be taken by the government against the strikers. British politicians, even more than our own, have been notably reluctant to use compulsion in labor disputes. Instead, the practice has been to rely on the Trade-Union Congress, with which some 8 million union members are affiliated. The TUC has tried, unsuccessfully, to prevent this strike.

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The Genocide Convention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. USHER L. BURDICK OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 8, 1955

MR. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of Freedom, a union of many patriotic organizations, recently met at San Francisco to consider the Charter of the United Nations. On April 30, 1955, among other resolutions, it adopted one concerning the Genocide Treaty. The objections voiced against this treaty reinforce what I have already said in many speeches and extensions in Congress, the only difference being that the findings of the committee give the people more detailed information, and it is couched in better language.

The resolution reads:

Resolution presented by the panel on the Genocide Convention and what it means: "Whereas we are here assembled to study the United Nations from the American viewpoint and have completed a careful and objective study of the Genocide Convention, which is the particular phase of the United Nations assigned to this symposium; and

"Whereas we find the very concept of genocide un-American, unprincipled and un-Christian and that genocide (mass-killing) is a communistic, heathenish and immoral device based on the disbelief in the individual as a child of God; and

"Whereas we find the Genocide Convention to be a conspiracy to deprive the American citizen of his God-given rights guaranteed to him by the American Constitution for the following reasons:

"1. It deprives him of freedom of speech (art. II, b of the Genocide Convention).

"2. It deprives him of trial by jury (art. VI).

"3. It deprives him of trial in the State or district where the alleged crime occurred (art. VI).

"4. It deprives him of the right of habeas corpus by not guaranteeing this right in the Genocide Convention.

"5. It permits in the most flagrant manner the extradition of individuals across all boundaries (art. VII).

"6. It discriminates in favor of certain 'national' ethical, racial, or religious groups' (art. II).

"7. It provides for no appeal from the decisions of the tribunal trying the accused according to U. N. International Law; and

"Whereas article II of the Genocide Convention includes the vague and flexible term of 'mental harm' which can be dangerously interpreted, among the offences of genocide; and

"Whereas article IV includes private individuals among those who may be punished; and

"Whereas article VI and VIII provide for international tribunals to proceed against individual citizens in accordance with international U. N. law as superimposed upon and above our domestic law; and

"Whereas the Genocide Convention does not even provide penalties for genocide (mass-killing as the term means) as is evidenced by the fact that governments cannot be indicted and punished for the murder of political prisoners; and

"Whereas it is concluded that the Genocide Convention is an instrument of dicta-

torship designed by the U. N. for one-world government by which American citizens may be deprived of their constitutionally guaranteed individual freedoms: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of Freedom petition the Senate of the United States Congress that the Genocide Convention be not ratified.

Flag Day, June 14, 1955

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 19, 1955

MR. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include the following excellent article from the National Tribune—the Stars and Stripes, Thursday, June 9, 1955:

LET'S FLY HER PROUDLY

"Here's to the Red of it; there's not a thread of it

In all th' spread of it from foot to head,
But heroes bled for it, faced steel and lead
for it,

Slept with the dead for it, bathing it
Red.

"Here's to the White of it; who knows the
might of it

But thrills at the sight of it through day
and night,

Womanhood's care for it made manhood
dare for it;

Purity's prayer for it kept it so White.

"Here's to the Blue of it; heavenly hue of it
Star spangled view of it, constant and
true;

And here's to the whole of it, stars, stripes,
and pole of it,

Here's to the soul of it—Red, White, and
Blue."

—Selected.

Next Tuesday is to be observed in this country as Flag Day, June 14 being the anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem. Ours was but an infant Republic 178 years ago when the Continental Congress declared that hereafter Old Glory was to be the symbol of the principles of Americanism, but there was no misunderstanding about its glorious significance. To look upon the new flag as it flew softly in the gentle breeze of a nation established through armed revolution was to vow a belief in the ideals of its founding—a secure government on this continent in which the governed chose their rulers and the goals of which were personal freedom, liberty of thought, and conscience, and a way of living that spelled absolute justice for all who strove for it and deserved to have it.

This Nation has been enlarged upon physically through the years since June 14, 1777. From a small Confederation of States, it has progressed from ocean to ocean and beyond the seas. With its expansion have come greater powers, a vast development of resources, the need for enlargement of relations with other peoples, and the acceptance of responsibilities that have resulted from the changes that were due to growth. New wars, both foreign and domestic, have been fought and won and to the flag has been added only luster with each victory. During all of the years there has been evident willingness to accept blessings that flow to a free people, and in spite of all assertions